

NOW, THEREFORE, I GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the people of this Nation, and their local and national government officials, to observe Wright Brothers Day, December 17, 1976, with appropriate ceremonies and activities, both to recall the accomplishments of the Wright brothers and to provide a stimulus to aviation in this country and throughout the world.

IN WITNESS WHEREFOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and first.

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4476

November 4, 1976

Emergency Medical Services Week, 1976

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Each week more than a thousand Americans die as a result of accidents, heart attacks and other medical emergencies because emergency assistance is not available.

For many years, physicians and health professionals have urged improved national services and facilities for emergency medical care. Since 1968, pursuant to the publication of Standard 11, "Emergency Medical Services" in accordance with the Highway Safety Act of 1966, the Department of Transportation has been engaged with improving emergency care at the onset of the emergency and in transit to more definitive care.

23 USC 401
note.

This year, a bill extending the "Emergency Medical Services Systems Act of 1973" was passed by Congress and signed into law on October 21. The Act provides for a continued national commitment to the improvement of total emergency care for the sick and injured.

As a result, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Department of Transportation, together with several other Federal agencies, will continue to work closely with States and communities to improve medical emergency services. Although many cities enjoy satisfactory services, the great majority of our communities, especially in rural areas, still require considerable improvement.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning November 7, 1976, as Emergency Medical Services Week.

I call upon the Governors and Mayors and all other State and local officials to assist hospital administrators and physicians, fire departments, public safety agencies and all ambulance services in improving emergency medical services.

I call upon Federal agencies, especially the Departments of Transportation and Health, Education, and Welfare to continue, with renewed emphasis, their assistance to States and communities in accelerating efforts to help those in need of emergency medical assistance.

I call upon all our people to lend their support to these efforts. We are a traveling nation and none of us knows when we might need help far from home.

Let us affirm that this national legislation is only the beginning of our effort to upgrade and perpetuate this part of our total health care system so no individual in this country will lack help whenever or wherever he needs it.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-six and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and first.

GERALD R. FORD

Proclamation 4477

November 16, 1976

Modification of Temporary Quantitative Limitations on the Importation into the United States of Certain Articles of Alloy Tool Steel

By the President of the United States

A Proclamation

1. On January 16, 1976, the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) reported to the President the results of its investigation under section 201(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251(b)) (the Trade Act). The USITC determined that certain articles of stainless steel or alloy tool steel provided for in items 608.52, 608.76, 608.78, 608.85, 608.88, 609.06, 609.07, and 609.08 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) were being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry or industries producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles.

2. An orderly marketing agreement was concluded on June 11, 1976, between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Japan, limiting the export from Japan and the import into the United States of certain articles of stainless steel (except razor blade steel) or alloy tool steel provided for in items 608.52, 608.76, 608.78, 608.85, 608.88, 609.06, 609.07, and 609.08 of the TSUS.

3. On June 11, 1976, by Proclamation 4445, I proclaimed, pursuant to the Constitution and the statutes of the United States (including section 203 of the Trade Act), the imposition of temporary quantitative limitations on the importation into the United States of certain articles of stainless steel or alloy tool steel. These limitations were effective as to those articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after June 14, 1976, and are to continue for a period of three years from that date unless earlier modified, or terminated.

90 Stat. 3105.

19 USC 2253.

4. Alloy "tool steel", as that term is defined in statistical headnote 1(a) of subpart B, part 2, schedule 6 of the TSUS, was included in the finding of the USITC. Steel, so defined, was made subject to the quantitative limitations established by Proclamation 4445, in item 923.24. Subsequent to the issuance of that proclamation I have ascertained that certain alloy tool steel having a chemical composition within the specifications of new headnote 2(a) (iv) proclaimed in paragraph A(iii) below had not either consistently or substantially been historically reported in import statistics as alloy tool steel prior to June 14, 1976. Therefore, the statistics used as a basis for establishing the quantitative limitations for item 923.24 are inaccurate, and the quota quantity provided for that category is substantially understated.

19 USC 1202.